L12	1 1 1 4	S 1-HEPTANOL/CN S ETHYL BUTYRATE/CN S BENZALDEHYDE/CN S HEPTALDEHYDE/CN S L10-L13 US, WPIDS, CABA, CROPB, CROPU' ENTERED AT 22:31:45 ON 16 FEB
L,15		STRY' ENTERED AT 22:31:55 ON 16 FEB 2004 SET SMARTSELECT ON L14 1- CHEM: 45 TERMS SET SMARTSELECT OFF
L16 L17 L18 L19	2004 89629 50663 91	US, WPIDS, CABA, CROPB, CROPU' ENTERED AT 22:31:56 ON 16 FEB S L15/BI S BEE OR BEES OR HONEYBEE OR HONEYBEES OR APIS OR APINAE OR BOM S L16 AND L17 S L18 AND (MITE OR MITES OR VARROA OR ACARAPIS OR ACARI?)
L13 L14 L15	1 1 1 1 4 89629 50663	SEA FILE=REGISTRY 1-HEPTANOL/CN SEA FILE=REGISTRY ETHYL BUTYRATE/CN SEA FILE=REGISTRY BENZALDEHYDE/CN SEA FILE=REGISTRY HEPTALDEHYDE/CN SEA FILE=REGISTRY (L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13) SEL L14 1- CHEM: 45 TERMS SEA L15/BI SEA BEE OR BEES OR HONEYBEE OR HONEYBEES OR APIS OR APINAE OR BOMBINAE OR EUGLOSSINAE SEA L16 AND L17 SEA L18 AND (MITE OR MITES OR VARROA OR ACARAPIS OR ACARI?)

L19 - The first three hits are all the Same

L19- Printed

118 - all reviewed on 12ne none as good as 19

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ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
    2002:675818 CAPLUS
AN
    137:181110
DN
    Compositions for control of parasitic mites of honey
ΤI
    bees and other hive pests
    Erickson, Eric H.; Degrandi-Hoffman, Gloria; Becker, Christian G.;
IN
    Whitson, Roy S.; Deeby, Thomas A.
    The United States of America, as Represented by Secretary of Agriculture,
PA
    USA
    PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
SO
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT
    Patent
    English
LA
FAN.CNT 1
                     KIND DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
    PATENT NO.
                     ----
                                          _____
    ______
                                      WO 2002-US5986 20020228
    WO 2002067914
                    A1 20020906
PΙ
        W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
            CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
            HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
            LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL,
            PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,
            UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
            CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
            BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
                                        US 2002-87161 20020227
    US 2003044443
                     A1
                           20030306
                                         EP 2002-723256 20020228
    EP 1372623
                      Α1
                           20040102
            AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2001-272097P P
                           20010228
                      Α
    US 2002-87161
                           20020227
    WO 2002-US5986
                     W
                           20020228
             THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE.CNT 2
             ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
    Compositions for control of parasitic mites of honey
ΤI
    bees and other hive pests
    The present invention is directed to methods and compns. for use to
AΒ
    control parasitic mites of honey bees, particularly
    Varroa mites. In one aspect, the invention is directed
    to control of parasitic mites of honey bees wherein
    the active ingredient is a miticidally effective amt. of a selected ketone
    CH3(CH2)xCO(CH2)yCH3 (x = 0-5, yr = 0-2), or 1-heptanol
    , Et butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde, or
    d-limonene. In second aspect, the invention is directed to control of
    parasitic mites of honey bees wherein the active
    ingredient is an effective attractant amt. of 2-heptanone. The attracted
    mites are then trapped or otherwise removed from the locus of the
    bees. The present invention is also directed to methods and
    compns. which include 2-heptanone to control hive invading pests of honey
    bees.
    honeybee Varroa acaricide insecticide
ST
    attractant hive pest heptanone
    Achroia grisella
IT
    Aethina tumida
    Galleria mellonella
    Tropilaelaps
        (compns. for control in honey bee hive of)
TΤ
    Varroa
        (compns. for control of)
ΙT
    Acaricides
      Honeybee
    Insect attractants
    Insecticides
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L19

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Pesticide formulations
        (compns. for control of parasitic mites of honey bees
        and other hive pests)
    Pesticides
IT
        (controlled-release; for control of parasitic mites of honey
        bees and other hive pests)
IT
    Attractants
        (mite; compns. for control of parasitic mites of
        honey bees and other hive pests)
     Pesticides
ΙT
        (slow release; for control of parasitic mites of honey
        bees and other hive pests)
     67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 100-52-7,
ΙT
    Benzaldehyde, biological studies 105-54-4, Ethyl
    butyrate 106-35-4, 3-Heptanone
                                        110-43-0, 2-Heptanone
     111-13-7, 2-Octanone 111-70-6, 1-Heptanol
    111-71-7, Heptaldehyde
                              123-19-3, 4-Heptanone
     591-78-6, 2-Hexanone
                            5989-27-5
    RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use,
     unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (compns. for control of parasitic mites of honey bees
        and other hive pests, contg.)
     7534-94-3, Isobornyl methacrylate
                                         42978-66-5, Tripropyleneglycol
IT
     diacrylate
     RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
        (in compns. for control of parasitic mites of honey
        bees and other hive pests)
    ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
L19
     2002-740718 [80]
                      WPIDS
AN
    C2002-209695
DNC
    Method useful in the control of parasitic mites and hive
ΤI
     invading pests of honey bees, comprises application of a
     specified ketone, 1-heptanol, ethyl
    butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or
     d-limonene.
DC
     B05 C03
     BECKER, C G; DE-GRANDI-HOFFMAN, G; DEEBY, T A; ERICKSON, E H; WHITSON, R
IN
     S; DEGRANDI-HOFFMAN, G
     (CERE-N) CEREXAGRI INC; (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC; (BECK-I) BECKER C G;
PA
     (DEGR-I) DE-GRANDI-HOFFMAN G; (DEEB-I) DEEBY T A; (ERIC-I) ERICKSON E H;
     (WHIT-I) WHITSON R S; (USSA) US SEC OF ARMY
CYC
    100
    WO 2002067914 A1 20020906 (200280)* EN
                                              42p
PΙ
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CZ DE DK DM
            DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
            LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
            RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
     US 2003044443 A1 20030306 (200320)
     EP 1372623
                   A1 20040102 (200409)
                                         EN
         R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
            RO SE SI TR
    WO 2002067914 A1 WO 2002-US5986 20020228; US 2003044443 A1 Provisional US
ADT
     2001-272097P 20010228, US 2002-87161 20020227; EP 1372623 A1 EP
     2002-723256 20020228, WO 2002-US5986 20020228
FDT EP 1372623 A1 Based on WO 2002067914
                      20020227; US 2001-272097P 20010228; US 2002-87161
PRAI US 2002-272097
     20020227
    Method useful in the control of parasitic mites and hive
TΙ
     invading pests of honey bees, comprises application of a
     specified ketone, 1-heptanol, ethyl
    butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or
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d-limonene. WO 200267914 A UPAB: 20021212 AΒ NOVELTY - A method (M1) of controlling parasitic mites of honey bees comprises application of a specified ketone (I), 1heptanol, ethyl butyrate, benzaldehyde , heptaldehyde or d-limonene. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method (M1) of controlling parasitic mites of honey bees comprises application of a ketone of formula (I), 1-heptanol, ethyl butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or d-limonene. y = 0; and x = 0 - 5; or y = 1; and x = 3; or y = 2; and x = 2. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) Miticidal composition for controlling parasitic mites of honey bees comprising a dispenser which provides (I), 1-heptanol, ethyl butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or d-limonene; (2) Attractant composition for attracting parasitic mites of honey bees comprising a dispenser providing 2-heptanone; (3) Trapping system for controlling parasitic mites of honey bees comprising a trap and a dispenser containing 2-heptanone; and (4) Composition for controlling hive invading pests of honey bees comprising a dispenser containing 2-heptanone. ACTIVITY - Miticide. Mites were placed in petri dishes containing 40 micro 1 of 2-heptanone in the lid. Within 2 hours the mites were all dead compared to no mortality in controls. MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material. USE - (M1) is useful for controlling parasitic mites of honey bees, especially Varroa mites; It either kills mites, incapacitate mites (such as disrupting neural or other physological functions to prevent essential mite functions or reproduction), or renders mites impaired sufficiently to be trapped, drowned, isolated or otherwise removed from an area. (I) is also useful for controlling hive invading pests, especially greater wax moth (Galleria mellonella), lesser wax moth, small hive beetle, ants or Tropilaelaps (all claimed). Dwa.0/0 TT TT: METHOD USEFUL CONTROL PARASITIC MITE HIVE PEST HONEY BEE COMPRISE APPLY SPECIFIED KETONE HEPTANOL ETHYL BUTYRATE BENZALDEHYDE LIMONENE. ANSWER 3 OF 4 CROPU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN L19 2003-80724 CROPU CGI ΑN Method useful in the control of parasitic mites and hive TΙ invading pests of honey bees, comprises application of a specified ketone, 1-heptanol, ethyl butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or d-limonene. IN Erickson E H; Degrandi-Hoffman G; Becker C G; Whitson R S; Deeby T A PA US-Sec.Army; Cerexagri LO King of Prussia, Pa., USA WO 2002067914 A1 20020906 PΙ US 2001-272097P 20010228 ΑI US 2002-272097 20020227 WO 2002-US5986 20020228 DT Patent

)

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LA
      English
      WPI: 2002-740718
OS
      AB; LA; CT
FA
ΤI
      Method useful in the control of parasitic mites and hive
      invading pests of honey bees, comprises application of a
      specified ketone, 1-heptanol, ethyl
     butyrate, benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or
      d-limonene.
      A method of controlling parasitic mites of honey bees
AΒ
      (Apis mellifera) is claimed, comprising application of a
      specified ketone (I: especially 2-heptanone (2H)), 1-
     heptanol, ethyl butyrate,
     benzaldehyde, heptaldehyde or d-limonene. A typical
      formulation was a slow-release oil-gelled composition containing 10% 2H
      and 90% gelled mineral oil (Versagel C HP). In an example, mites
      (Varroa jacobsoni) were placed in petri dishes containing 40 ul
      2H in the lid; fluvalinate (Apistan) was used as comparison. Within 2
      hr, the mites were all dead, while no mortality was seen in
      controls. The composition had no ill effect on bees
      (composition of queen's court, oviposition). It is also claimed to be
      useful for controlling hive invading pests, especially greater wax moth
      (Galleria mellonella), lesser wax moth (Achroia grisella), small hive
      beetle (Aethina tunida), ants or Tropilaelaps.
           In (I): y = 0 and x = 0-5; or y = 1 and x = 3; or y = 2 and x = 2.
ABEX
     Also claimed are: an acaricidal composition for controlling
      parasitic mites of honey bees comprising a dispenser
      which provides the active compound; an attractant composition for
      attracting parasitic mites of honey bees comprising a
      dispenser providing 2H; a trapping system for controlling parasitic
     mites of honey bees comprising a trap and a dispenser
      containing 2H; and a composition for controlling hive invading pests of
      honey bees comprising a dispenser containing 2H. The agent
      either kills mites, incapacitates them (such as disrupting
      neural or other physiological functions to prevent essential mite
      functions or reproduction), or renders them sufficiently impaired to be
      trapped, drowned, isolated or otherwise removed from an area. 2H also
      acts as an attractant for Varroa mites.
         HEPTANONE-2 *TR; VARROA *TR; JACOBSONI *TR; BEE *TR
CT
         ; VARROIDAE *TR; ACARINA *TR; FLUVALINATE *RC;
         TAU-FLUVALINATE *RC; APISTAN *RC; HEPTANON2 *RN; ACARICIDE *FT
         ; ACARICIDES *FT; OIL *FT; GEL *FT; COMB.ADDITIVE *FT;
        VERSAGEL-C-HP *FT; BIOASSAY *FT; DOSAGE *FT; IN-VITRO *FT; FORMULATION
         *FT; ALARM-PHEROMONES *FT; INSECT-REPELLENTS *FT; PLANT-GROWTH-
         INHIBITORS *FT; TR *FT
      ANSWER 4 OF 4 CROPU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
L19
      1988-80276 CROPU
                          QIG
ΑN
      Laboratory Evaluation of Dimethoate Repellence to Honey Bees.
ΤI
      Danka R G; Collison C H
ΑU
      University Park, Pa., USA
LO
      J.Appl.Entomol. (104, No. 2, 211-14, 1987) 9 Ref.
SO
      USDA, ARS, Honey-Bee Breeding, Genetics and Physiology Laboratory, 1157
ΑV
      Ben Hur Rd., Baton Rouge, LA, 70820, U.S.A.
DT
      Journal
LA
      English
      LA; CT
FA
      Laboratory Evaluation of Dimethoate Repellence to Honey Bees.
ΤI
      In a Y-tube olfactometer, honey bees (Apis mellifera)
AΒ
      showed no avoidance when air was contaminated with dimethoate (Cygon 400)
      residues at 0.0056 mg a.i./sq.cm (recommended field rate on apples), or
      at 5, 10 or 15 times this rate. Bees were repelled by droplets
      of 10% Cygon (80 to 100 times recommended), and also by
     benzaldehyde at 0.00125 or 10%. Permethrin (Ambush 2E) at 0.011
      and 0.0022 mg did not repel bees. In a spatial test,
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ý.

bee mortality was 100% when they contacted dimethoate residues of 0.046 to 1.486 mg on filterpaper rings surrounded by feeder vials. Dimethoate residues of 0.006 and 0.012 mg caused no mortality nor decreased syrup consumption from treated feeders.

BEE *SE; APIS *SE; MELLIFERA *SE; APIDAE *SE; HYMENOPTERA *SE; CONTAMINATION *FT; CONC. *FT; AIR *FT; INSECT-REPELLENT *FT; AVOIDANCE *FT; LAB.TEST *FT

- [01] DIMETHOATE *SE; CYGON *SE; CONTACT *FT; STOMACH-POISON *FT; INTOXICATION *FT; MORTALITY *FT; ACTION-MECHANISM *FT; INSECTICIDES *FT; ACARICIDES *FT; CONTACTS *FT; SYSTEMICS *FT; ANTICHOLINESTERASES *FT; ORGANOPHOSPHORUS *FT; DIMETHOAT *RN; SE *FT
- [02] BENZALDEHYDE *SE; INSECT-ATTRACTANTS *FT; SEX-PHEROMONES *FT; BENZALDE *RN; SE *FT

СТ